



# Impact of Water Broadening on Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> Retrievals for the OCO-2 Mission

F. Oyafuso & Absco team\*

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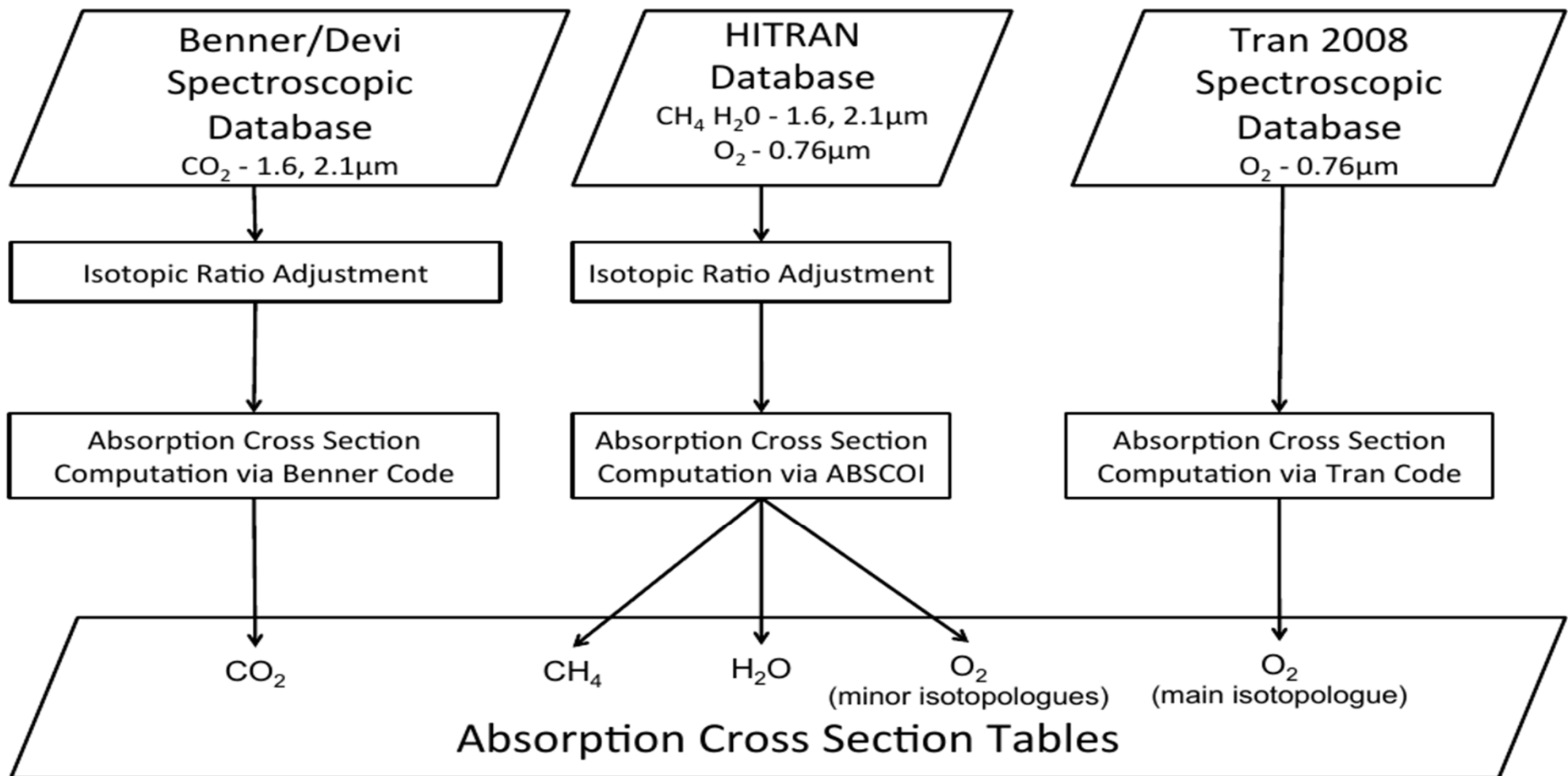
# OCO-2 Spectroscopy

## OCO precision requirements:

- Goal: 1 ppm ( $\sim 0.3\%$ )
- Necessitates extreme precision in spectroscopy

## Spectroscopy Model:

- 3 bands: WCO<sub>2</sub> (1.6 $\mu$ m), SCO<sub>2</sub> (2.06 $\mu$ m), O<sub>2</sub>A (0.76 $\mu$ m)

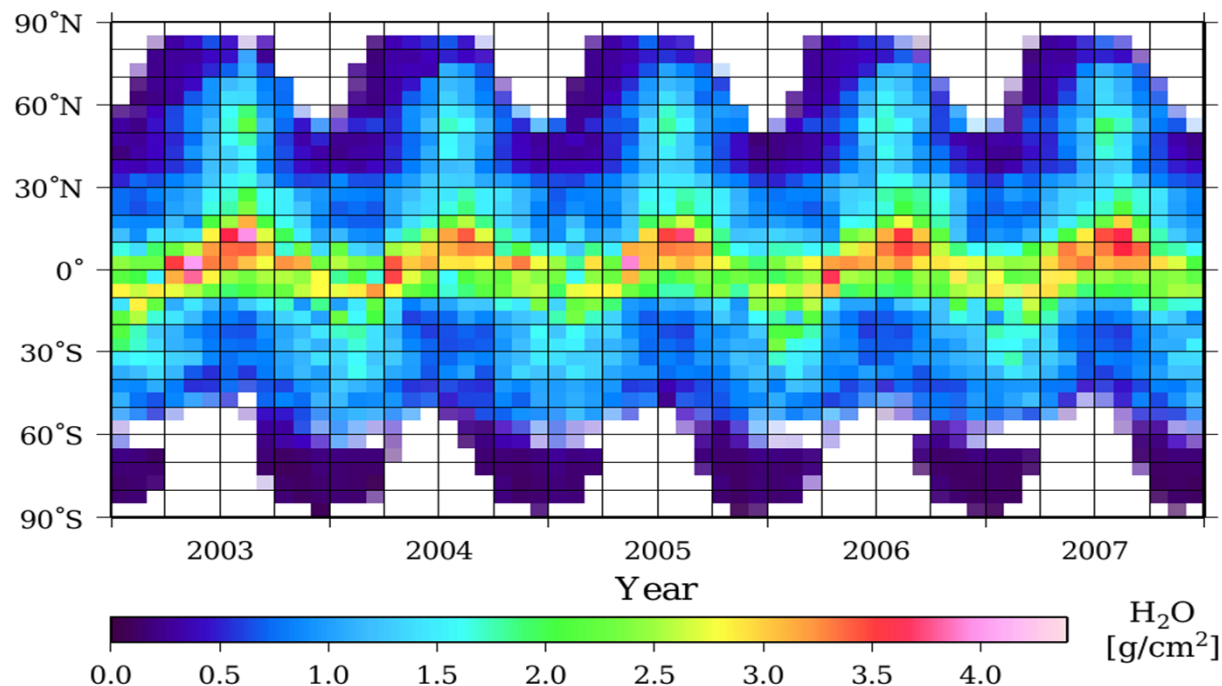




# OCO-2 Spectroscopy: Updates

	0.76μm O <sub>2</sub>	1.61μm CO <sub>2</sub>	2.06μm CO <sub>2</sub>	H <sub>2</sub> O
<b>Spectral range</b>	12745-13245 cm <sup>-1</sup>	4700-6500cm <sup>-1</sup>	4700-6500cm <sup>-1</sup>	<b>12745-13245 cm<sup>-1</sup></b> 4700-6500cm <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Spectral resolution</b>	0.01cm <sup>-1</sup> or 0.002cm <sup>-1</sup>	0.01 cm <sup>-1</sup> or 0.002cm <sup>-1</sup>	0.01 cm <sup>-1</sup> or 0.002cm <sup>-1</sup>	0.01 cm <sup>-1</sup> or 0.002cm <sup>-1</sup>
<b>Position</b>	<b>Long (2010), Long (2011)</b>	Devi (2007) <sup>1</sup>	Benner/Devi (2011) <sup>1</sup>	<b>Gordon (2012), Rothman (2010)</b>
<b>Intensities</b>	“	“	“	“
<b>Air-widths</b>	Tran (2008)	Predoi-Cross (2009) <sup>1</sup>	“	“
<b>Air-shifts</b>	Brown (2009) Robichaud (2008a) Predoi-Cross (2008)	Devi (2007b) <sup>1</sup>	“	“
<b>Temp. dep.</b>	Brown (2000) <sup>1,2</sup>	Predoi-Cross (2009) <sup>1</sup>	“	“
<b>Line shapes</b>	Voigt / <b>Galatry</b>	Speed-dependent Voigt	Speed-dependent Voigt	Voigt
<b>Isotopologue abundance</b>	Rothman (2009) <sup>1</sup>	Rothman (2009)	<b>Rothman (2009)*</b>	Rothman (2009)
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O broadening</b>	<b>Vess (2012)/Fanjoux (2012)</b>	<b>Sung (2009)</b>	<b>Sung (2009)</b>	-
<b>Air-Line mixing</b>	Tran (2008)	“	Benner/Devi (2011)	-
<b>“ Temp. dep.</b>	Tran (2008)	-	-	-
<b>Speed dep.</b>	-	Devi (2007) <sup>1</sup>	Benner/Devi (2011) <sup>1</sup>	-
<b>Continuum</b>	CIA via Tran (2008)	-	<b>Mlawer (2011) *</b>	<b>Mlawer (2011) *</b>

# Why worry about H<sub>2</sub>O?



- Water vapor varies greatly both spatially and temporally.
- Spectroscopic errors associated with water vapor can potentially introduce unphysical biases in retrieved  $X_{\text{CO}_2}$ .
- Effect of water on spectroscopy:
  - Direct absorption
  - Enhanced broadening of CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub>.

# CO<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O broadening

- Two recent publications:

- Sung @ 4.3 μm
- Wallace @ 1.6 μm (3 lines)

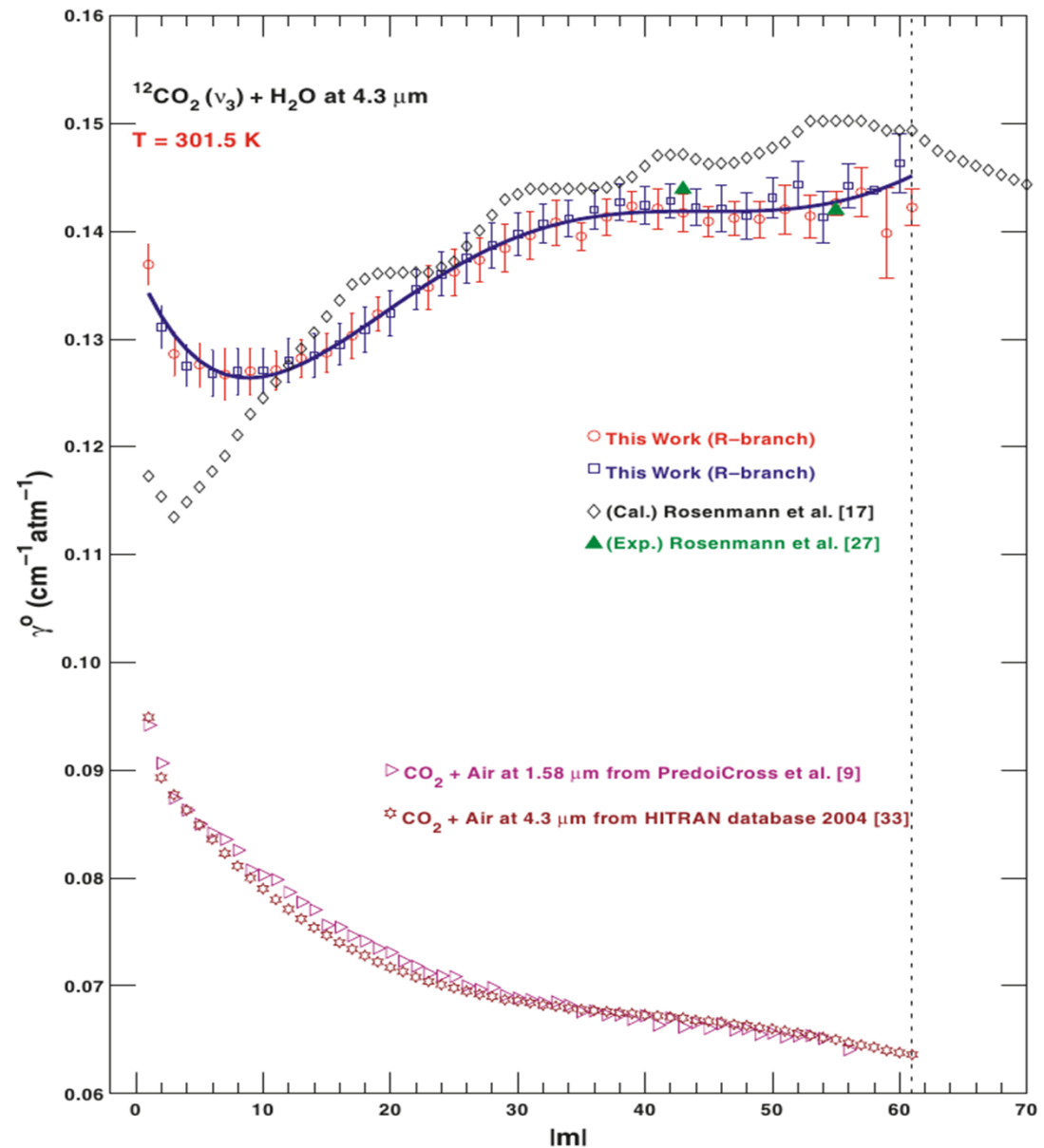
	Sung et al. (4.3 μm)	Wallace et al. (1.6 μm)
R14	0.1287 (1.4 %)	0.136 (19.8 %)
R16	0.1303 (1.6 %)	0.134 (17.9 %)
R18	0.1323 (1.2 %)	0.133 (20.3 %)

- Weak dependence on vibrational quantum number extends applicability to WCO<sub>2</sub> and SCO<sub>2</sub> bands.

- Use a rational function fit to measured water-broadened CO<sub>2</sub> lines,  $\gamma_{\text{CO}_2 \leftarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}}(J'')$ .\*

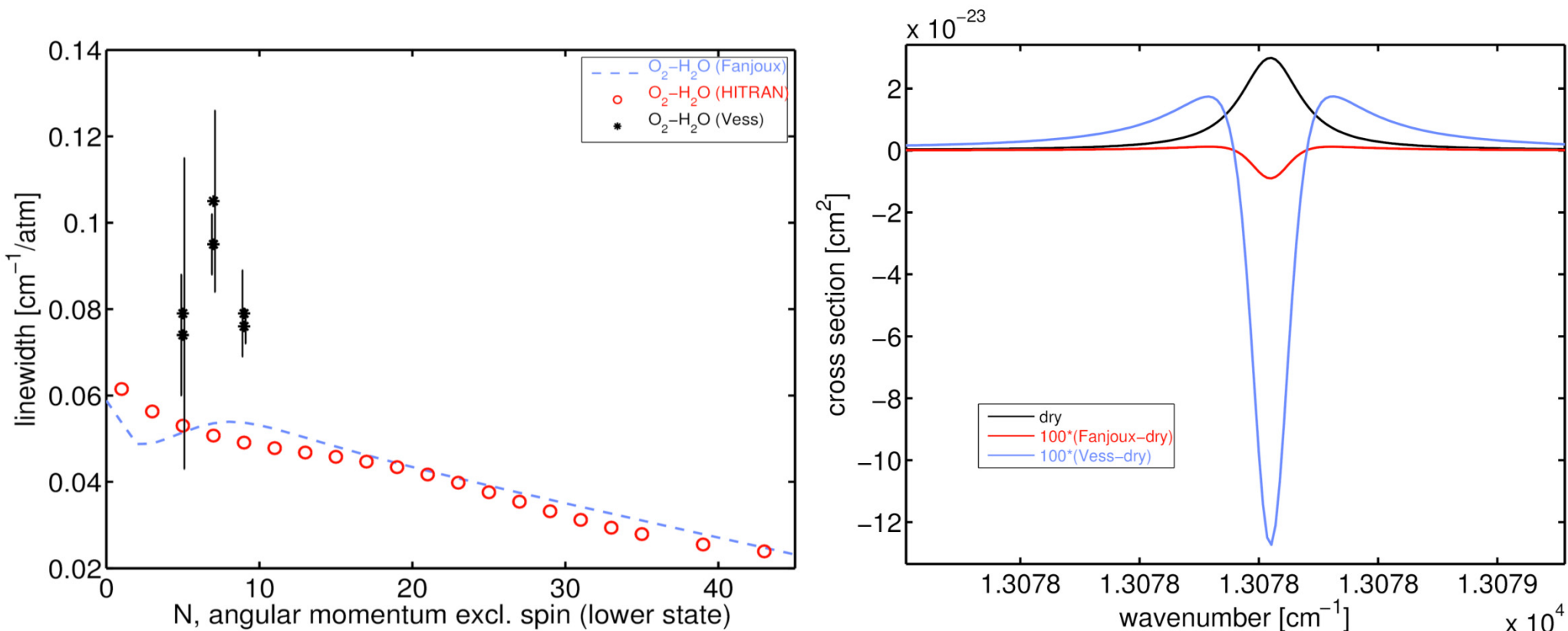
$$\gamma = \gamma_{\text{air}} + (\gamma_{\text{self}} - \gamma_{\text{air}})x_{\text{CO}_2}$$

- Water turns out to be a much more effective broadener for CO<sub>2</sub> than air (~1.8x).



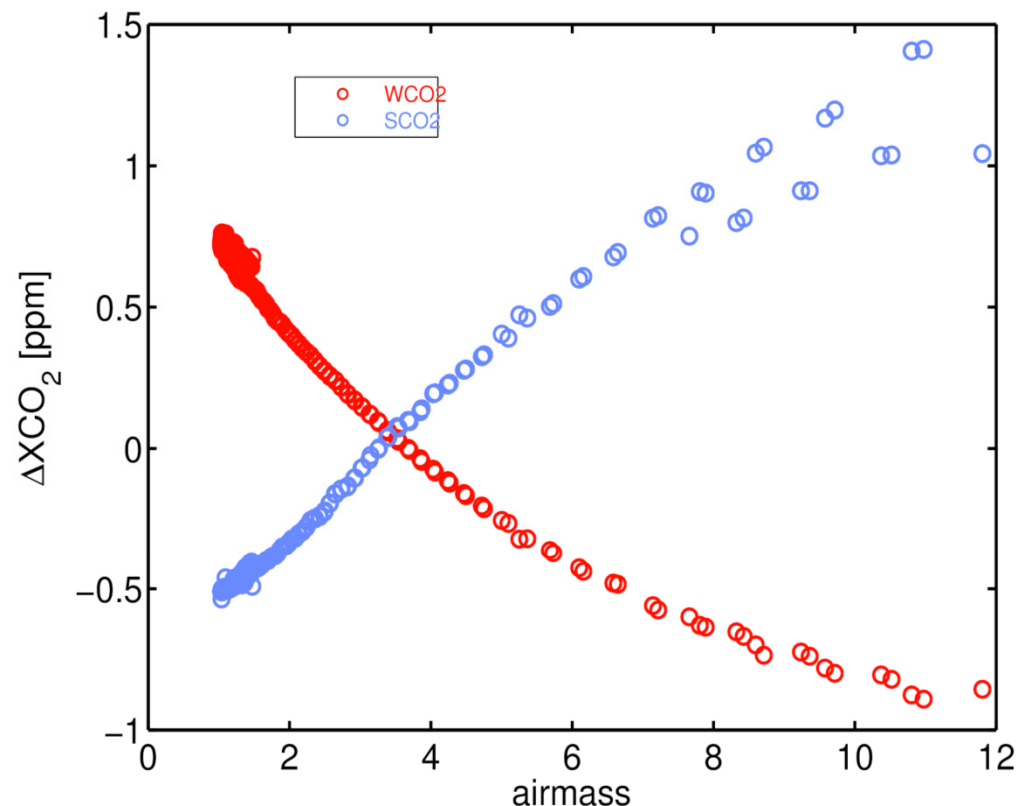
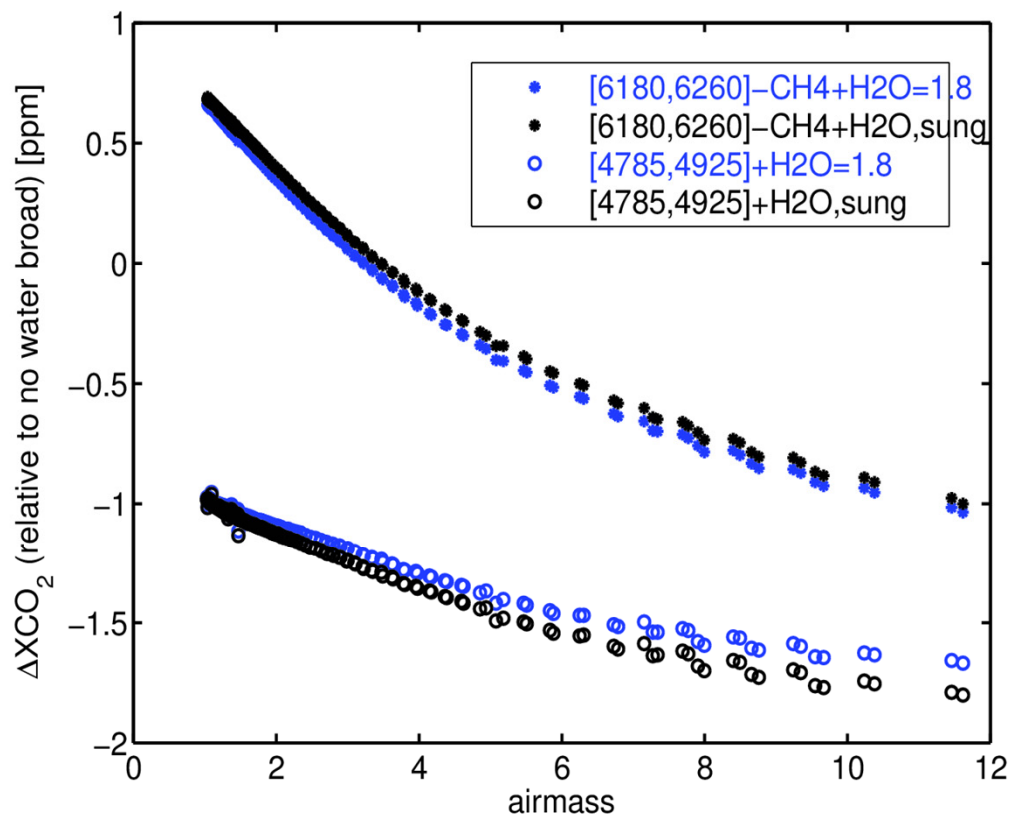
\* K Sung, L. Brown, RA Toth, TJ Crawford, *Can J. Phys.*, **87**, 469-484 (2009)

# O<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O broadening: two models



- Until recently, there had been only one publication on H<sub>2</sub>O broadening of O<sub>2</sub> (Fanjoux et al, *J. Phys Chem*, **101**, 1061 (1994)). BUT measurements were at high temps 446<T<990K.
- This year another result has been published showing a much greater difference from air (Vess et al, *J. Phys Chem*, **116**, 4069 (2012)), but only six transitions were measured.
- Enhancements differ considerably: ~8% (Fanjoux), ~80% (Vess)

# Effect on single band retrievals



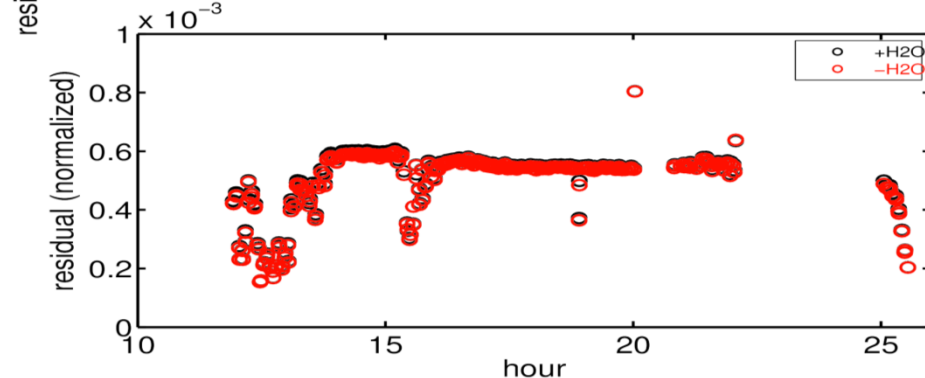
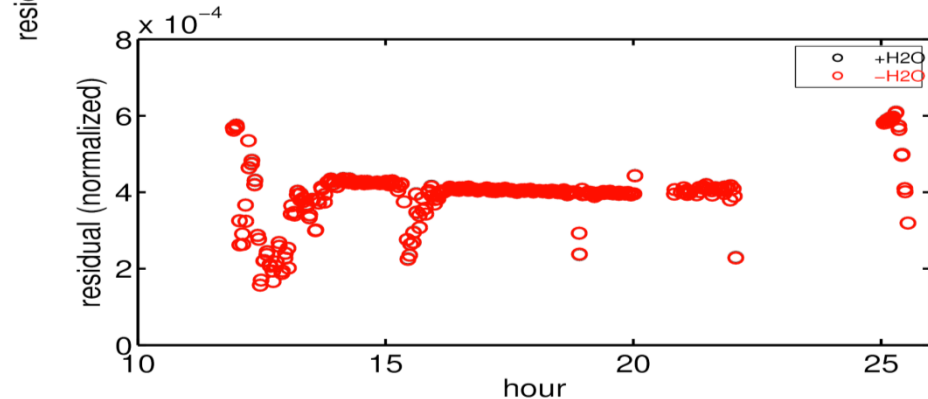
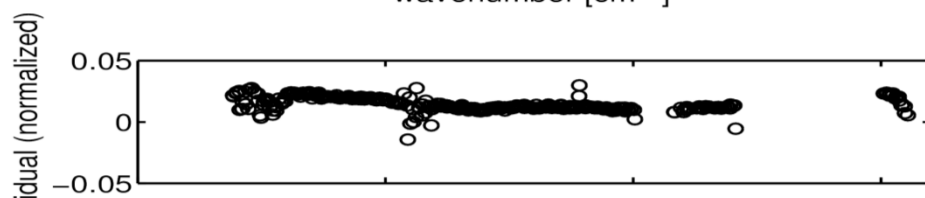
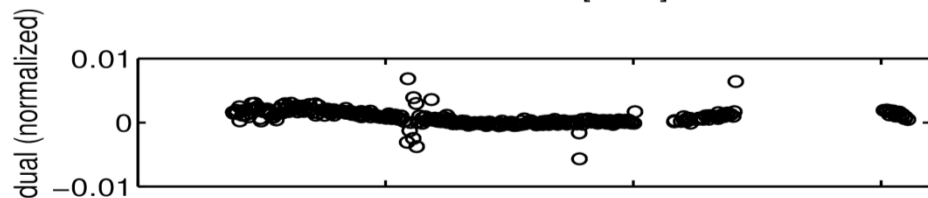
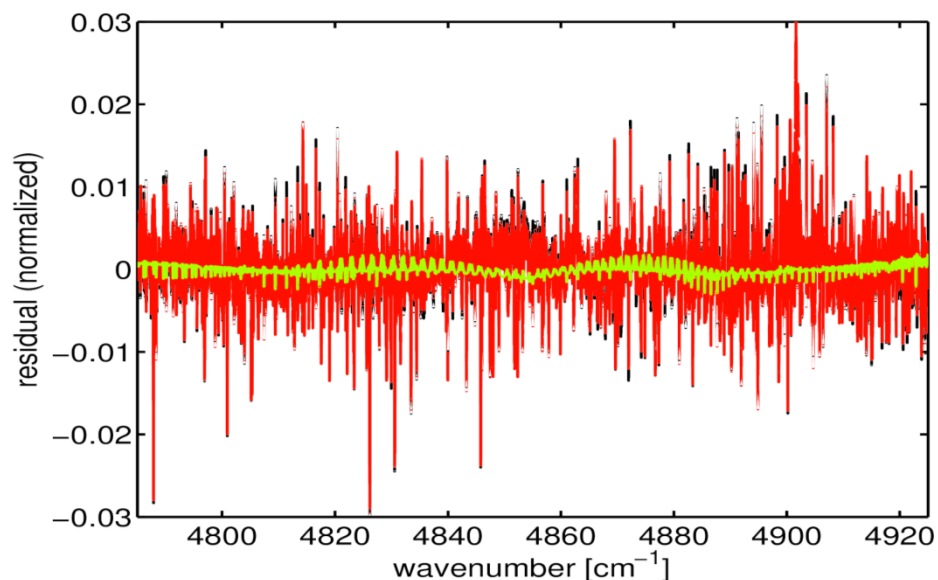
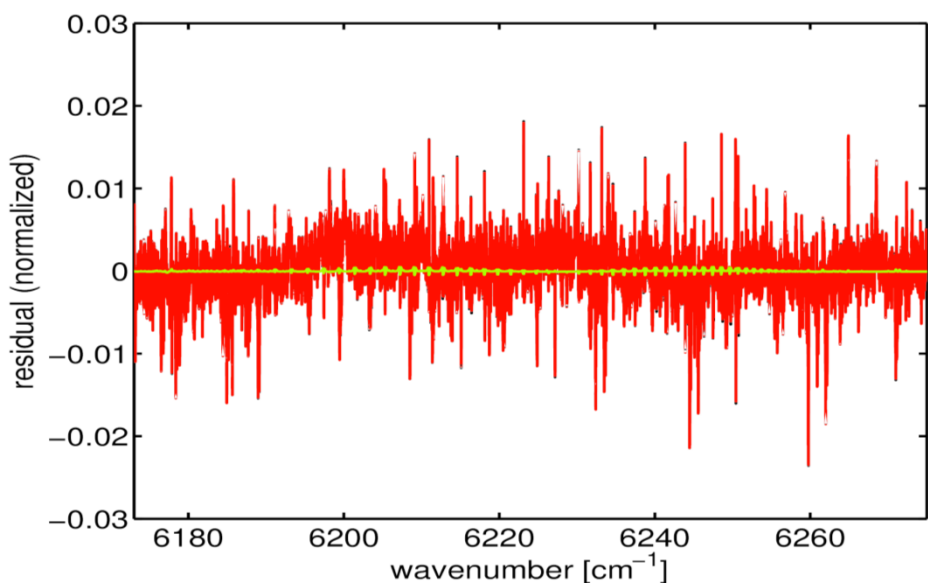
## Previously:

- WCO<sub>2</sub> and low optical thicknesses → core reduction *increases* retrieved X<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub>.
- SCO<sub>2</sub> → lines are too saturated for cores to matter, enhance of wings *decreases* retrieved X<sub>CO<sub>2</sub></sub>.

- Addition of water continuum in SCO<sub>2</sub> changes things.
- WCO<sub>2</sub>, SCO<sub>2</sub> now largely cancel.



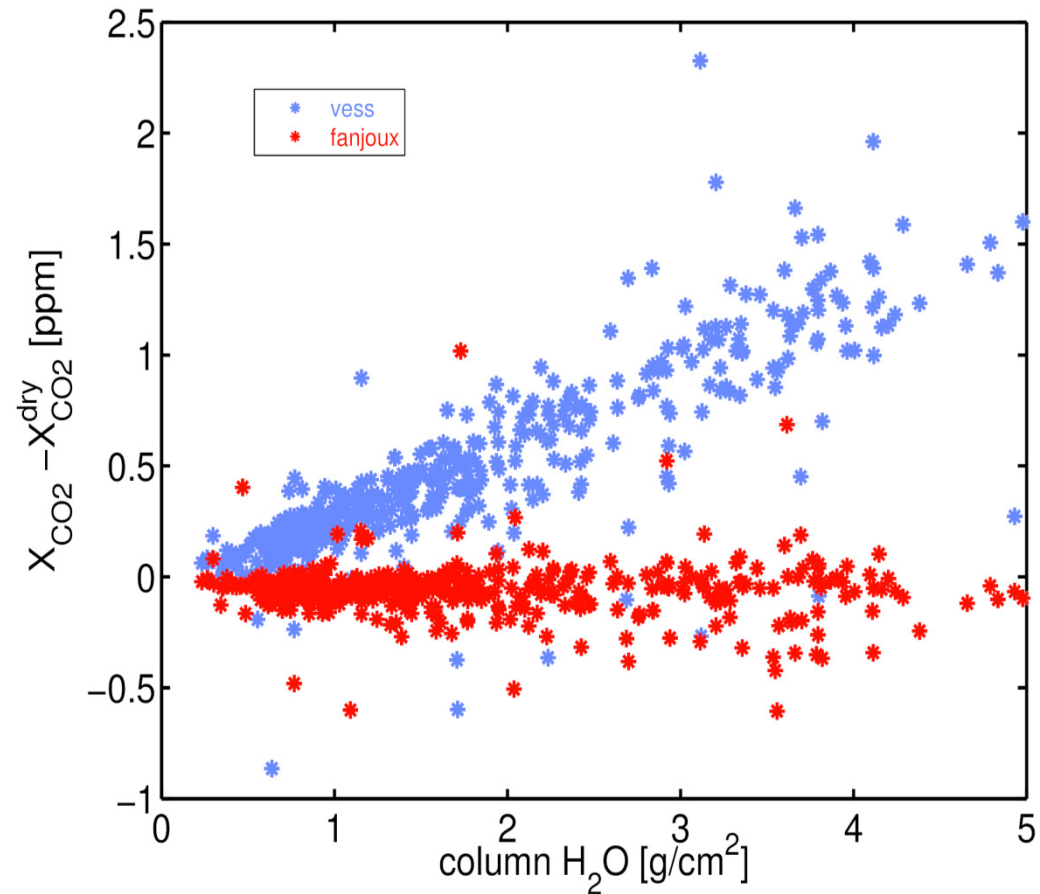
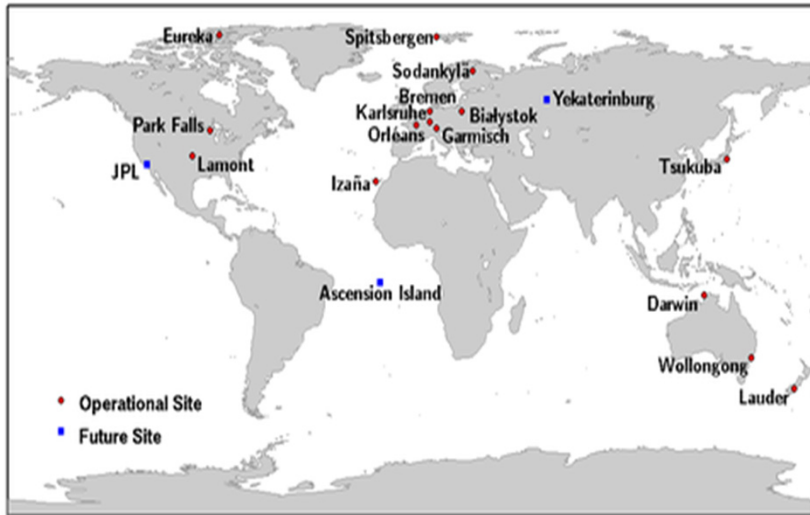
# H<sub>2</sub>O-CO<sub>2</sub>: residuals



- Residuals are not improved for single band XCO<sub>2</sub> retrievals – they worsen slightly.

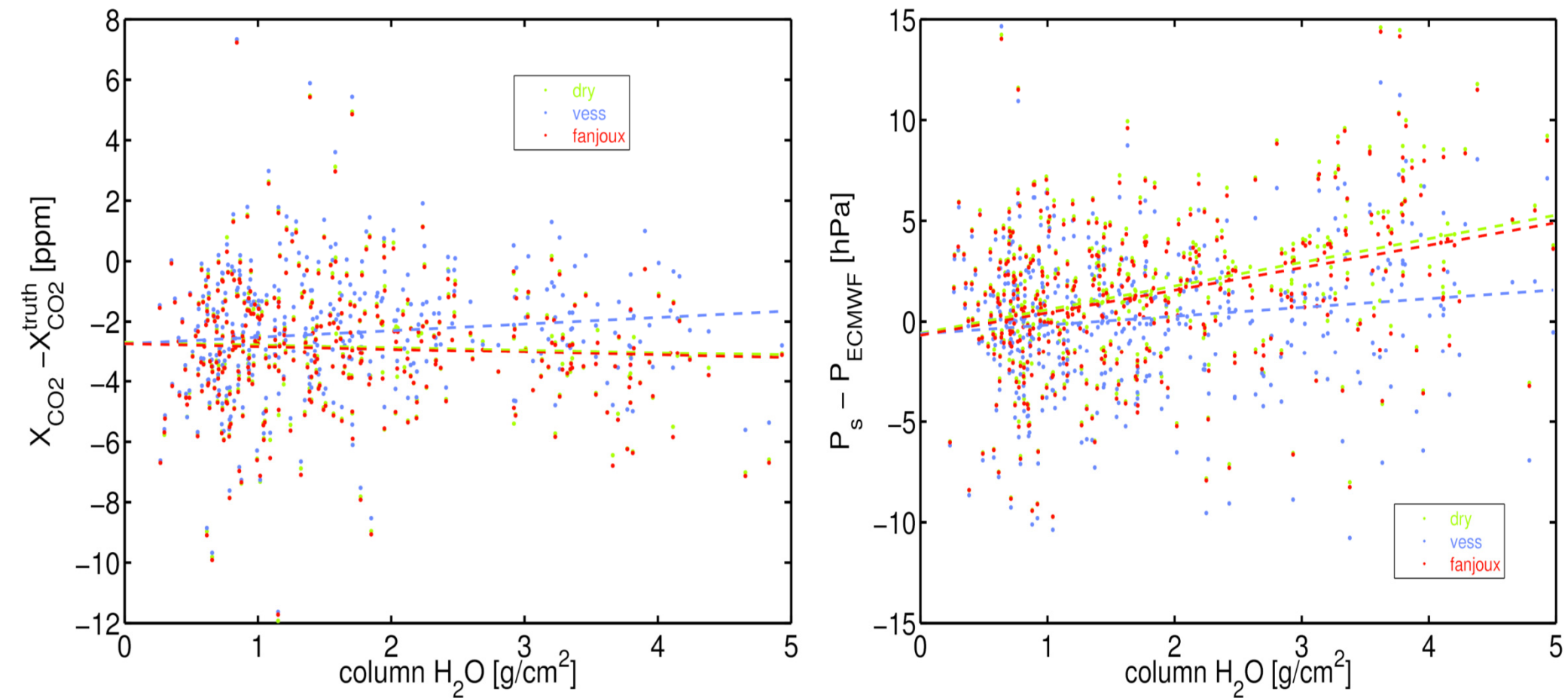


# TCCON-coincident GOSAT: XCO<sub>2</sub>



- 3 band retrieval complicates analysis:
  - Previous slides show WCO<sub>2</sub>, SCO<sub>2</sub> may cancel.
  - Fanjoux O<sub>2</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O broadening enhancement is small → little dependence on H<sub>2</sub>O column
  - If 1.8x approximation (Vess) is valid, XCO<sub>2</sub> spectroscopic error can exceed 1ppm.

# TCCON-coincident GOSAT: $P_{\text{surf}}$



- Apart from isotopic abundances, no additional scaling used:
  - Retrieved surface pressure agrees well with ECMWF:
  - 1.8x enhancement of dry air broadening reduces bias in retrieved surface pressure.
  - However, ~2.5ppm bias exists in XCO<sub>2</sub>
  - Dependence on water column:  $-0.09 \text{ ppm}/(\text{g}/\text{cm}^2) \rightarrow +0.22 \text{ ppm}/(\text{g}/\text{cm}^2)$



# Summary

- Capability of modeling water dependent cross sections has been included in the L2 algorithm for OCO-2
- Characterization of H<sub>2</sub>O-broadened O<sub>2</sub> is very uncertain, ...
- ... but, if not accounted for, could introduce spatial or temporal biases exceeding the OCO-2 error budget.
- Further lab measurement may be needed to settle the issue.

## Acknowledgements

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